In the Claims:

Cancel claims 7 and 10. Add the following new claims:

--26. A method for determining the presence or absence of prostate cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:45 under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions, relative to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood, serum and semen.

27. A method for determining the presence or absence of prostate cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:67 under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions, relative to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood, serum and semen.

28. A method for determining the presence or absence of prostate cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:107 under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions, relative to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient.

29. A method for determining the presence or absence of prostate cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:308 under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions, relative to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood, serum and semen.

30. A method for determining the presence or absence of prostate cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:311 under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions, relative to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient.

31. A method for determining the presence or absence of prostate cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:313 under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions, relative to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient.

32. A method for determining the presence or absence of prostate cancer in a patient, comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:326 under moderately stringent conditions; and

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions, relative to a predetermined cut-off value, and therefrom determining the presence or absence of a cancer in a patient, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood, serum and semen.

33. A method for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:45 under moderately stringent conditions;

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions;

(c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) to the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood, serum and semen.

34. A method for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:67 under moderately stringent conditions;

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions;

(c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) to the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood, serum and semen.

35. A method for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:107 under moderately stringent conditions;

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions;

(c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) to the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

36. A method for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:308 under moderately stringent conditions;

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions;

(c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) to the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood, serum and semen.

37. A method for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:311 under moderately stringent conditions;

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions;

(c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) to the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

38. A method for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO: 313 under moderately stringent conditions;

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions;

(c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) to the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient.

39. A method for monitoring the progression of a cancer in a patient comprising the steps of:

(a) contacting a biological sample obtained from the patient with an oligonucleotide that hybridizes to SEQ ID NO:326 under moderately stringent conditions;

(b) detecting in the sample an amount of a polynucleotide that hybridizes to the oligonucleotide under moderately stringent conditions;

(c) repeating steps (a) and (b) using a biological sample obtained from the patient at a subsequent point in time; and

(d) comparing the amount of polynucleotide detected in step (c) to the amount detected in step (b) and therefrom monitoring the progression of the cancer in the patient, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood, serum and semen.--

Amend claims 8, 9, 11 and 12 as follows:

8. (Amended) A method according to [claim 7] <u>any one of claims 26-32</u>,